

NOTES

A RECOMBINATION IN *HYDRANGEA* L. (SAXIFRAGACEAE)—*HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS* L. f. *carnea* (Raf.) L. J. Uttal comb. et stat. nov. *Hydrangea vulgaris* Michx. var. *carnea* Raf. New Fl. 3:77. 1838. Flowers incarnate. No type having been designated, the description stands as the type.

This is an apparently very rare color form of the common white-flowered *Hydrangea arborescens* L. of the eastern United States in which the outer surface of the petals and calyx lobes are the color of raw beef. The cyme is very conspicuous and attractive. Anthocyanic coloration of flowers in *Hydrangea* L. is common in Asiatic species in shades of pink, blue, violet, or purple. The deep-flesh color of the present taxon is the only deviation from white flower color known from North American *Hydrangea*. One specimen: TENNESSEE. Unicoi Co: Unaka Mountain, elev. ca 1300 m, Cherokee National Forest Service Road 132, 1 m shrub with normal white-flowered shrubs among rocks near summit, 8 Jul 1985, Uttal 13881 (VPI). It and the white-flowered shrubs belong to *H. arborescens* subsp. *arborescens* sensu McClintock (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 29:147–256. 1957), and lack marginal sterile flowers with dilated sepals. No reports of other specimens or literature references have been found by the author except for synonymy under *H. arborescens* in Rehder (Bibliography Cultivated Trees and Shrubs. 199. 1949).—L. J. Uttal, Department of Biology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061, U.S.A.

MONERMA CYLINDRICA (POACEAE: MONERMEAE) NEW TO TEXAS.—A recent collection from Northeastern Louisiana University (R. Dale Thomas 88432 & B. E. Dutton 1665) was received by the S. M. Tracy Herbarium (TAES) for identification and identified as *Monerma cylindrica* (Willd.) Coss. & Dur., an adventive species native to the Old World. Previously, this species was reported from San Francisco Bay south to Baja California Norte (Gould & Moran 1981, Gould & Shaw 1983) and recently from southwest Louisiana (Thomas & Dutton 1985).

While examining specimens at TAES, an additional collection of *M. cylindrica* from Texas was located which had previously been misidentified as *Parapholis incurva* (L.) C. E. Hubb., a closely related taxon of the same tribe. *Parapholis* is reported growing in saline coastal sites along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in Texas along the Gulf of Mexico (Gould & Shaw 1983). *Monerma* is characterized by having only a single glume per spikelet with the exception of the terminal spikelet where two glumes are present